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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 4.3 percent in August.**
- **Nonfarm jobs rebounded in August to 5,114,700—the third highest level on record.**
- **Average hours worked remained between 40.5 and 40.8 since January 1989.**
- **The number of claims grew in July, with initial claims rising for the third successive month.**
- **Full employment was recorded in thirty-one counties during July.**
- **Unemployment rates held steady in most labor market areas from June to July.**

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ISSUED: SEPTEMBER 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry **Bureau of Research and Statistics**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

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Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
John H. Ruehlman, Jr.	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
James J. Mowad	(717)783-3294 783-3908	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO 4.3 PERCENT IN AUGUST

August unemployment data show that Pennsylvania continues to ride the crest of the economic wave rather than give in to the soft landing heralded by many economists. Unemployment edged down 13,000, seasonally adjusted, lowering the statewide jobless rate to 4.3 percent in August from 4.5 percent in July. The rate was well below the nationwide rate of 5.2 percent in August.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show August's seasonally adjusted unemployment in Pennsylvania at 248,000. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment for the month, at 4.3 percent, was tied with January and February of 1989 for third lowest of the current economic expansion. Only March (3.9 percent) and June (4.0 percent) saw lower rates. With the exception of those two months, the statewide rate has held within the narrow range of 4.3 percent to 4.6 percent during all of 1989. This reflects the leveling that became apparent in the national economy during the latter part of 1988. Economic losses in Pennsylvania due to a soft landing are not yet evident in the numbers. Compared to a year ago, the August rate was down from 4.6 percent representing 17,000 fewer jobless workers. Compared with two years ago, the August rate was down from 5.6 percent representing 69,000 fewer jobless workers.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

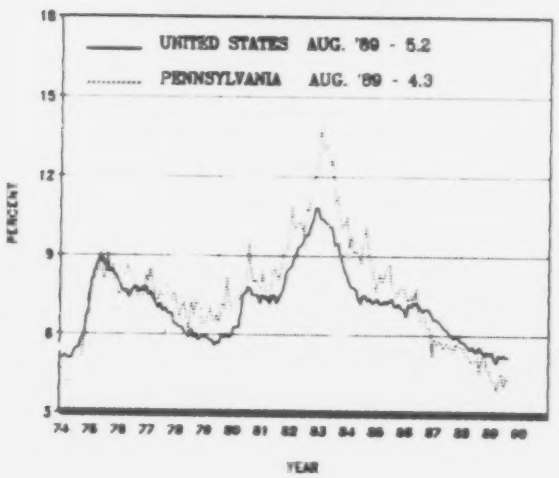


TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	AUG. 1989	JULY 1989	AUG. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 1989	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,788	5,823	5,812	-55	-44
Employment	5,520	5,562	5,547	-42	-27
Unemployment	248	261	265	-13	-17
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.3	4.5	4.6	-0.2	-0.3
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,919	5,961	5,963	-42	-44
Employment	5,686	5,684	5,713	2	-27
Unemployment	233	277	250	-44	-17
Rate of Unemployment (%)	3.9	4.6	4.2	-0.7	-0.3

Employment, seasonally adjusted, slipped 42,000 in August to 5,520,000. Combined with losses during previous months, employment has drifted to a level maintained during most of the second half of 1988. This further confirms the leveling of Pennsylvania's employment situation but is not an indication of imminent breakdown. Compared to a year ago, employment was down 27,000. During the past two years, employment gained 142,000.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	AUG. 1989 AP/	JULY 1989 P/	JUNE 1989	JULY. 1988	NET CHANGE TO JULY 1989 FROM: JUNE 1989	JULY 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5114.7	5106.9	5140.2	5048.2	-33.3	58.7
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1060.4	1054.3	1060.0	1057.6	-5.7	-3.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	601.8	601.6	603.9	606.0	-2.3	-4.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.4	31.5	31.9	-0.1	-0.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.5	21.4	21.4	0.1	0.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.6	48.0	48.1	-0.4	-0.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		93.2	93.4	92.0	-0.2	1.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		90.5	91.2	91.6	-0.7	-1.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		112.3	112.4	108.6	-0.1	3.7
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		87.7	88.2	92.4	-0.5	-4.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		60.7	60.7	62.2	0.0	-1.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		35.9	35.9	36.5	0.0	-0.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.8	21.2	21.3	-0.4	-0.5
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	458.6	452.7	456.1	451.6	-3.4	1.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		91.6	91.5	91.8	0.1	-0.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.4	31.2	30.2	-0.8	0.2
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		79.2	81.9	81.3	-2.7	-2.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		42.8	42.8	42.2	0.0	0.6
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.3	84.8	83.2	-0.5	1.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		62.1	61.7	60.4	0.4	1.7
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.7	10.6	10.8	0.1	-0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.4	40.4	40.3	0.0	0.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.1	10.2	10.4	-0.1	-0.3
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4039.3	4045.1	4079.1	3985.3	-34.0	59.8
MINING	28.3	22.2	28.4	29.0	-6.2	-6.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	261.8	259.1	251.2	250.9	7.9	8.2
TRANSPORTATION	144.0	143.3	149.0	142.8	-5.7	0.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	90.5	104.6	104.3	106.0	0.3	-1.4
COMMUNICATIONS		49.3	49.2	50.2	0.1	-0.9
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.3	55.1	55.8	0.2	-0.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	273.2	273.1	273.5	271.2	-0.4	1.9
RETAIL TRADE	888.0	885.7	891.7	882.9	-6.0	2.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		129.2	129.2	125.9	0.0	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	301.0	301.0	300.4	296.5	0.6	4.5
BANKING		89.7	89.4	87.6	0.3	2.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS		86.0	85.8	85.5	0.2	0.5
SERVICES	1383.6	1386.3	1385.2	1338.9	1.1	47.4
BUSINESS SERVICES		248.8	247.1	233.9	1.7	14.9
HEALTH SERVICES		453.5	450.5	434.7	3.0	18.8
--HOSPITALS		246.8	245.4	237.4	1.4	9.4
LEGAL SERVICES		39.6	39.5	39.0	0.1	0.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		126.8	139.2	126.4	-12.4	0.4
SOCIAL SERVICES		93.6	93.3	90.6	0.3	3.0
OTHER SERVICES		424.0	415.6	414.3	8.4	9.7
GOVERNMENT	668.9	669.8	695.4	667.1	-25.6	2.7
FEDERAL		140.0	140.2	141.3	-0.2	-1.3
STATE		146.0	144.0	140.7	2.0	5.3
LOCAL		383.8	411.2	385.1	-27.4	-1.3
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	15.0	7.5	1.1	5.3	6.4	2.2

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

CONTINUED STRENGTH SHOWN AMONG COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIES

Advance preliminary results from a survey of employer payrolls show continued strength among Commonwealth industries. In August, non-farm jobs totaled 5,114,700 — third highest volume on record behind May and June of this year. Specific industries contributing to the healthy job numbers were contract construction; wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing rebounded from vacation shutdowns in July.

NON-FARM JOB LEVELS EXPERIENCE SEASONAL DROP IN JULY

Pennsylvania's nonagricultural jobs numbered 5,106,900 in July, a decrease of 33,300 from June's record-setting level.

Even with the recent employment downturn, the Commonwealth job picture remains healthy as there were currently 58,700 more jobs reported throughout Pennsylvania's businesses and factories than were available one year ago.

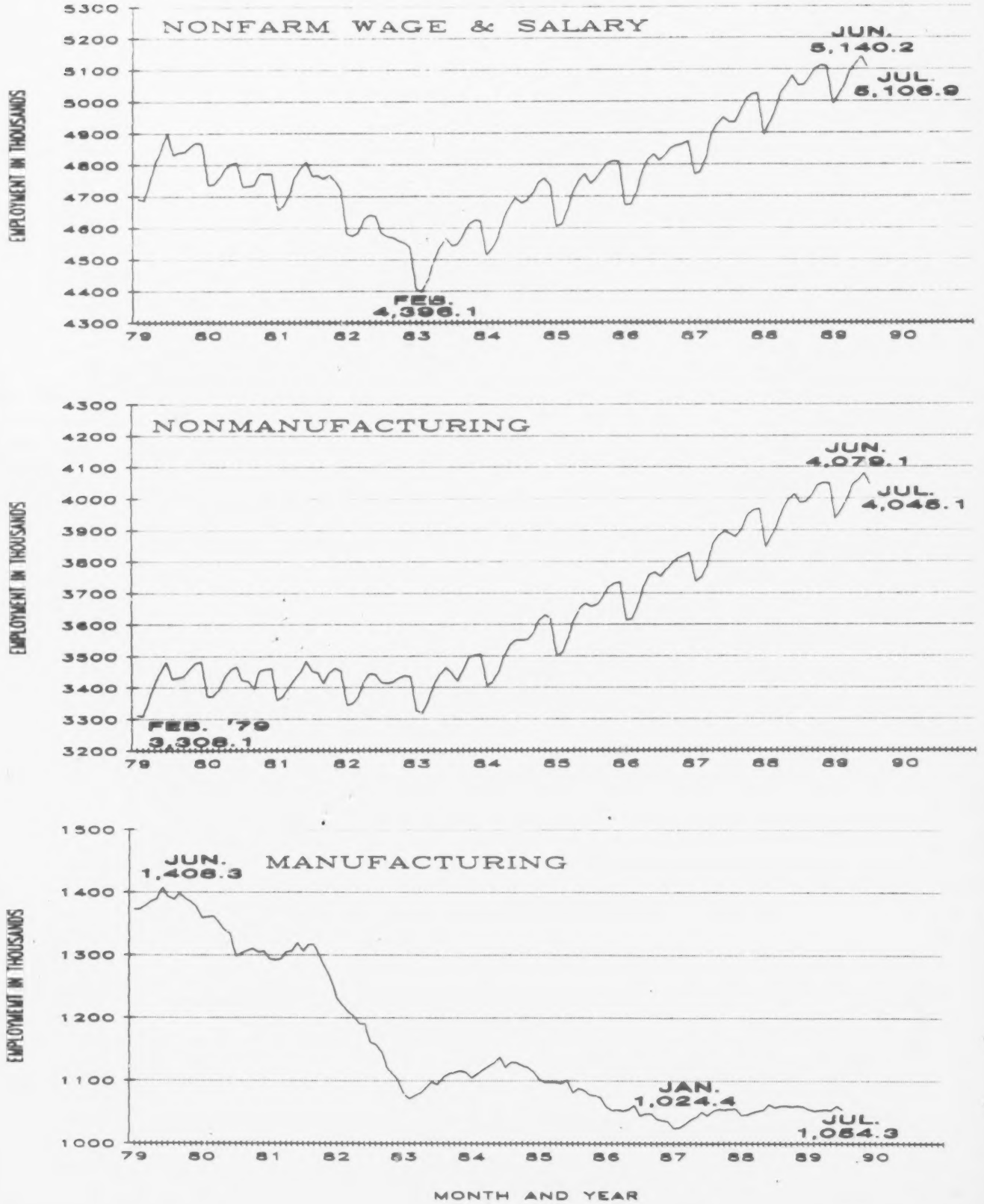
Manufacturing, at 1,054,300 jobs in July resisted the typical mid-summer downturn as payrolls slipped a modest 5,700. Normally, July sees more sizeable employment declines as businesses experience short-term vacation shutdowns. This year, however, the stronger than normal demand for manufactured goods has apparently limited such shutdowns. The decline in non-manufacturing was primarily due to losses in educational services and local government. Both drops were due to school closings and declines in education-related jobs.

Retail trade dropped more than normal for this period, depicting the recent economic softening. Pennsylvania's consumers have tightened their purse strings in response to higher interest rates after a five-year buying binge.

Despite the monthly decline in nonmanufacturing, record highs were achieved in three major industry sectors. These were construction, up 7,900 jobs to 259,100; services, up 1,100 to 1,386,300; and finance, insurance, and real estate, up 600 to 301,000.

Note: The narrative for August is based on advance preliminary data, which can change as more complete data is received and updated.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$428.09	$431.26	$417.99	40.5	40.8	40.7	$10.57	$10.57	$10.27
DURABLE GOODS	466.75	472.08	455.94	41.6	42.0	41.6	11.22	11.24	10.96
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	348.59	362.15	350.78	39.3	40.6	40.6	8.87	8.92	8.64
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	383.55	378.84	377.32	41.6	41.0	42.3	9.22	9.24	8.92
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	472.01	480.36	456.60	42.6	43.2	42.7	11.08	11.12	10.74
PRIMARY METALS	546.49	555.56	540.12	42.2	43.1	42.0	12.95	12.89	12.86
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	451.08	456.57	443.52	42.0	42.3	42.0	10.74	10.77	10.56
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	489.63	496.51	475.15	42.8	43.1	42.5	11.44	11.52	11.18
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	415.20	416.31	406.40	40.0	40.3	40.0	10.38	10.38	10.16
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	527.44	526.58	521.84	41.4	41.3	42.0	12.74	12.75	12.42
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	439.97	442.54	424.36	40.7	40.9	41.0	10.81	10.82	10.35
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	417.20	420.97	373.25	40.0	40.4	37.4	10.43	10.42	9.98
NONDURABLE GOODS	378.49	379.25	369.07	39.1	39.3	39.6	9.68	9.65	9.32
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	428.98	427.03	415.14	40.7	40.4	40.9	10.54	10.57	10.15
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	276.41	267.66	247.67	42.2	41.5	39.0	6.55	6.45	6.33
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	286.37	296.56	269.89	38.1	39.7	37.8	7.49	7.47	7.14
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	228.10	227.15	219.91	35.2	35.0	35.7	6.48	6.49	6.16
PAPER PRODUCTS	485.21	485.35	489.26	42.6	42.8	44.6	11.39	11.34	10.97
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	427.35	428.16	420.90	38.5	38.4	39.3	11.10	11.15	10.71
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	511.22	517.88	524.41	40.8	41.2	42.6	12.53	12.57	12.31
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	597.49	603.35	592.20	42.8	42.7	42.3	13.96	14.13	14.00
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	381.41	385.48	379.45	41.1	41.9	41.2	9.28	9.20	9.21
LEATHER PRODUCTS	252.13	256.19	218.65	37.8	38.7	36.2	6.67	6.62	6.04
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	478.13	477.04	441.21	37.5	37.8	35.9	12.75	12.62	12.29
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	640.26	633.91	633.22	40.6	39.3	40.8	15.77	16.13	15.52
COMMUNICATIONS	564.28	565.41	541.31	41.1	40.6	40.7	13.63	13.68	13.30
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	673.38	673.67	646.29	43.0	42.8	43.0	15.66	15.74	15.03
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	199.13	190.80	181.67	29.5	28.1	28.7	6.75	6.79	6.33

P/ Preliminary data.

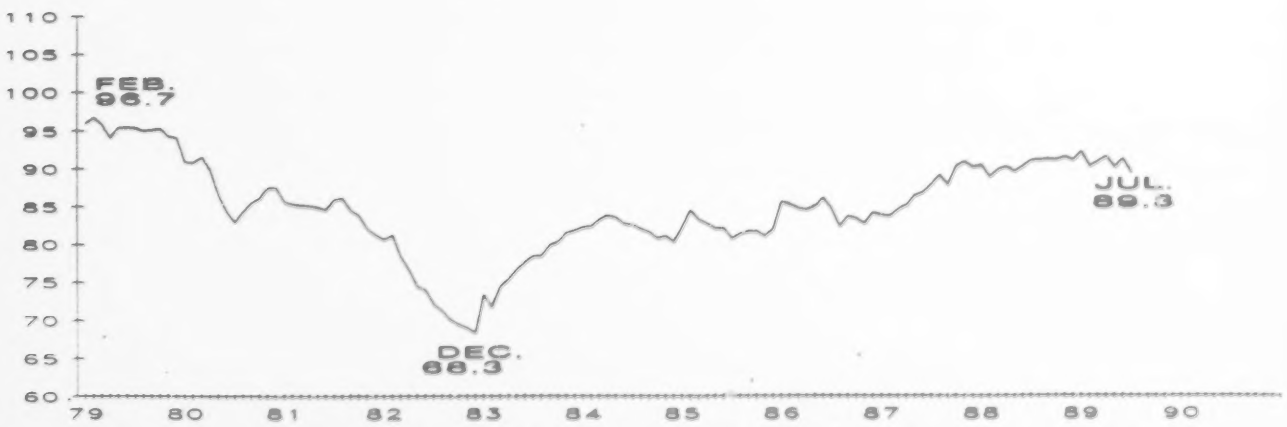
SLIGHT DROP IN HOURS WORKED DURING JULY

Average weekly hours for Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers dropped 0.3 of an hour to 40.5 for July. However, after the initial drop in January of this year, average hours worked have remained between 40.5 and 40.8. This confirms the healthy economic climate that is continuing in Pennsylvania. The slight decreases in average hours worked during July can be attributed to summer-vacation shutdowns, rather than any economic breakdown. Some industries have increased their hours from month-ago levels, indicating fewer than normal closings for this period. In the durable goods sector, all industries, with the exception of lumber and wood products (39.3 hours), worked an average of 40.0 hours or more.

In nonmanufacturing, bituminous coal and lignite mining workers had the highest hourly earnings ($15.77) and the second highest paychecks ($640.26) among the selected industries. Second highest wages of $15.66 an hour along with the longest workweek (43.0 hours) gave utility workers the largest paychecks ($673.38). General merchandise workers, who are mostly part-time workers, increased their workweek by 1.4 hours. This could be due to preparation for early school-shoppers.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 89	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	93,305	87,083	82,617	6,222	10,688
Weeks Claimed	518,223	496,575	448,849	21,648	69,374
...Average Weekly Volume	123,386	112,858	106,869	10,528	16,517
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	0.2	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	37,329	29,066	32,192	8,263	5,137
Final Payments	8,958	7,177	7,837	1,781	1,121
Weeks Paid	442,138	487,893	394,674	-45,755	47,464
Net Benefit Amount	$72,320,307	$82,738,712	$57,547,049	-$10,418,405	$14,773,258
Average Check Amount	$163.57	$169.58	$145.81	-$6.01	$17.76

UPTURN IN CLAIMS ACTIVITY FOR JULY

The number of claims grew in July. The initial claims total rose for the third successive month with a 6,222 or 7 percent advance from June to July. Since April, initial claims have increased by 27,015. Following a downturn in June, the number of weeks claimed jumped by 21,648 or 4 percent in July from the previous month. The initial claims total in four of the past five months and the weeks claimed total for the past four months have been above year-ago levels. The insured unemployment rate (IUR) moved up from June's 2.4 percent to 2.6 percent in July, which was 0.3 of a percentage point, higher than the July 1988 rate. This was the first time since 1982 that the IUR for July was higher than the figure for the same month in the previous year.

The ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed dropped from .98 in June to .85 in July. Reflecting this change, the weeks paid total fell by 45,755 or 9 percent from June to July. However, July's weeks paid total of 442,138 was 12 percent above a year ago. The average check amount underwent a significant decline ($6.01) from June to July. This downturn reflected the trend of the previous three years. The reduced weeks paid total and average check amount produced an over-the-month decline in the net benefit amount for July of $10.4 million. During July, disbursements topped income by $17 million which lowered the amount of cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of the month to $1.44 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - JULY 1989

Income	$ 55,050,536	Cash Reserves	$ 1,439,981,697
Disbursements	$ 72,316,918	Net Reserves	$ 1,439,981,697

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

FULL EMPLOYMENT RECORDED IN THIRTY-ONE COUNTIES

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, of 5.0 percent or less were recorded in thirty-one counties during July. All but two of these were counties that maintained their full employment status from June. Erie and Washington Counties joined the group by dropping 0.3 percentage point to rates of 4.8 and 4.9, respectively. Single-digit unemployment rates were reflected in all sixty-seven Pennsylvania Counties.

July and August are two months when businesses experience short-term vacation shutdowns. Thus, some increase in rates would be considered normal for these periods. However, the increases for July appear to be very limited.

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
JULY - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.9	5700
Montgomery	2	3.0	11700
Cumberland	3	3.1	3400
Bucks	4	3.3	10000
Delaware	4	3.3	10100
Lancaster	6	3.4	7800
Montour	6	3.4	300
Franklin	8	3.6	2100
Berks	9	3.8	6900
Monroe	9	3.8	1800
Adams	11	3.9	1500
Pike	11	3.9	500
Bradford	13	4.0	1300
Allegheny	14	4.1	27100
Dauphin	14	4.1	5600
York	14	4.1	7700
Wayne	17	4.2	1000
Centre	18	4.3	2700
Lehigh	18	4.3	6500
Mercer	20	4.4	2300
Northampton	21	4.5	5300
Union	21	4.5	800
Warren	21	4.5	1000
Fulton	24	4.6	300
Lebanon	24	4.6	3100
Perry	24	4.6	1000
Snyder	27	4.7	900
Sullivan	27	4.7	100
Butler	29	4.8	3500
Erie	29	4.8	6500
Washington	31	4.9	4600
Lawrence	32	5.1	2400
Philadelphia	33	5.2	39200
Venango	33	5.2	1300
Elk	35	5.4	1000
Cameron	36	5.5	200
Crawford	36	5.5	2200
Columbia	38	5.6	1800
Lycoming	38	5.6	3400
Westmoreland	38	5.6	9900
Wyoming	38	5.6	800
Jefferson	42	5.7	1200
Tioga	43	5.8	1100
Blair	44	5.9	3600
McKean	44	5.9	1200
Susquehanna	44	5.9	1100
Luzerne	47	6.3	10400
Clarion	48	6.5	1100
Juniata	48	6.5	700
Lackawanna	48	6.5	7400
Fayette	51	6.6	3900
Mifflin	51	6.6	1500
Potter	53	6.7	600
Somerset	54	6.8	2200
Huntingdon	55	7.1	1300
Northumberland	56	7.2	3700
Armstrong	57	7.3	2100
Carbon	57	7.3	1900
Schuylkill	57	7.3	5400
Beaver	60	7.6	4600
Bedford	61	7.7	1700
Cambria	62	8.6	5700
Clinton	62	8.6	1300
Clearfield	64	8.9	3200
Indiana	65	9.4	3200
Greene	66	9.5	1300
Forest	67	9.6	200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JULY 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JULY 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	JUNE 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JUNE 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	JULY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JULY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6497.0	5.2	6561.0	5.3	6824.0	5.4
PENNSYLVANIA	261.0	4.5	239.0	4.0	301.0	5.2
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	13.5	4.1	12.6	3.7	14.6	4.5
ALTOONA MSA	3.6	6.0	3.3	5.4	4.4	7.4
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.3	7.3	4.1	6.9	5.8	9.6
ERIE MSA	6.2	4.7	6.0	4.5	8.0	6.1
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	12.0	3.7	10.7	3.2	13.4	4.2
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.6	7.8	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.6
LANCASTER MSA	6.9	3.1	6.2	2.7	8.2	3.8
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	88.9	3.7	85.4	3.5	99.6	4.1
PITTSBURGH PMSA	42.8	4.4	43.3	4.4	55.5	5.8
READING MSA	6.4	3.6	5.9	3.3	7.2	4.2
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	19.8	5.5	19.1	5.2	22.8	6.4
SHARON MSA	2.2	4.2	2.4	4.5	2.8	5.6
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.7	4.2	2.6	4.0	3.7	5.9
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.5	5.8	3.5	5.7	3.3	5.6
YORK MSA	8.9	4.0	8.4	3.7	9.6	4.4

* Preliminary data.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES HOLD STEADY IN MOST LABOR MARKET AREAS

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates held steady among the fifteen major labor market areas. The ten areas that recorded rates less than 5.0 percent in June continued to do so in July. Five percent is the level considered full employment by most economists. With the exception of Williamsport's modest increase of 0.2 percentage point, the remaining labor market areas had rates lower that year-ago levels.

The area unemployment rates are aligned with the State and indicate a healthy environment with slower growth, but no indication of an economic breakdown at this time.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

In July, the unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.9 for SDA 21 to 7.6 for SDA 05 (see table 7 on next page).

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JULY 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	135.5	129.0	6.5	4.8
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.3	101.5	5.8	5.4
03	City of Pittsburgh	177.8	169.9	7.9	4.5
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	486.0	466.9	19.1	3.9
05	Beaver	60.2	55.7	4.6	7.6
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	136.5	127.7	8.9	6.5
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	235.4	221.6	13.8	5.9
08	Greene, Washington	106.9	101.1	5.8	5.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	106.5	99.2	7.3	6.8
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	207.9	193.0	14.9	7.2
11	Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin	163.0	154.0	9.0	5.5
12	Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	139.0	130.8	8.1	5.8
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	87.2	82.8	4.4	5.1
14	Lackawanna	113.9	106.5	7.4	6.5
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.6	104.5	5.2	4.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	240.0	224.1	15.9	6.6
17	Philadelphia	750.6	711.3	39.2	5.2
18	Bucks	300.6	290.6	10.0	3.3
19	Montgomery	395.1	383.4	11.7	3.0
20	Delaware	304.2	294.2	10.1	3.3
21	Chester	195.4	189.7	5.7	2.9
22	Lehigh, Northampton	271.3	259.5	11.8	4.4
23	Berks	181.1	174.2	6.9	3.8
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry	336.1	323.1	13.0	3.9
25	Lancaster	228.6	220.7	7.8	3.4
26	York	185.4	177.7	7.7	4.1
27	Adams, Franklin	98.0	94.4	3.6	3.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.3	96.6	4.7	4.7
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5961.0	5684.0	277.0	4.6

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.